

MARCH















# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

March 26, 1864.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six months, in advance, \$2.00  
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Advertisement of candidates, State offices 10.00  
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## Send by Mail.

Our patrons who may wish to pay up dues previous to this year, six months in advance, or for new subscription, are authorized to send by mail at our risk, which we hope they will do promptly.

We have been requested to state that Gen. J. G. L. Barry, of Balladega, and Capt. J. L. Conington, of Centre, have been appointed to receive Confederate money and issue Certificates for 4 per cent. Bonds. Persons who live near enough to either of these places, can get deposit their money before the first of April.

## Longstreet's Army.

The Greenville (Tenn.) Banner of the 24th inst. says: We have nothing special from the front to-day, further than it is believed that a grand move is on the tapis. Whether this opinion be fully sustained or not by present appearances can only be decided by those well acquainted with military movements. As to our own part we are ready to concur in the belief that something will soon transpire that will wake up this department and cause matters to assume an aspect both lively and interesting. The cowardly Yankees in our front, it is apparent, will not fight us; hence they will be made to fight or leave the country. So look out for squally times.

## Special From the Montgomery Advertiser.

TUNNEL HILL, March 12.  
The enemy has an infantry force between Peavine Church and Lee's Tan-yard, on the Lafayette Road 8 miles south of Ringgold.

A division of the enemy's infantry still holds Ringgold.

The Yankees have established a telegraph line from Ringgold to Chattanooga.

The total force of Grant's army in Mississippi, North Alabama and Tennessee is one hundred thousand. The campaign will open about the 10th or 15th of April. Our forces are fully adequate to meet the enemy at all points.

Lieutenant James Cummings of Auston's sharpshooters has been mentioned for distinguished gallantry in the late battle before Dalton.

The wealthy Louisiana Refugees have not responded to the call in behalf of Gibson's Louisiana Brigade for shoes, but it hopes that they will soon.

TUNNEL HILL, March 15.  
via Dalton, March 15.

By flag of truce yesterday, we received the Chattanooga Gazette of the 13th and Louisville dates of the 12th.

A special dispatch from Washington City says:

Gen. Grant left last evening for Nashville. He was received with enthusiasm by the army of the Potomac during his recent visit.

Minister Dayton's son does not confirm the reports of French recognition, which sensation journals made out of his arrival.

Lt. Gen. Grant commands all the armies of Abolition despotism. Halleck has been assigned to special duty at Washington as Chief of Staff.

Sherman succeeds Grant in the Mississippi Department.

McPherson succeeds Sherman in the Tennessee Department.

Grant's Headquarters are established in the field of the respective armies who will operate under his immediate supervision.

W. F. Smith has been nominated Maj. General, preliminary to taking command of the army of the Potomac.

Grant intends concentrating all the Western forces from the western boundary of Texas to the Mississippi river.

Another call will be issued for three hundred thousand more men.

The Republicans of the House sustain Secretary Chase's views on the Gold question.

At New York, on the 12th, cotton was 77 cents, and gold 162.

## Fight at Suffolk and Ruot of the Yankees.

The following official dispatch was received by the War Department on the 10th, announcing the defeat of the enemy at Suffolk, and the occupation of the town by our forces under Gen. M. W. Ransom:

PETERSBURG, March 10, 1864.

The following dispatch just received: Headquarters Suffolk, March 10th via Weldon, Mar. 10th 1864.

The enemy occupied Suffolk in force on Sunday. We attacked them to-day, and after a short struggle drove them in a rout out of the town, killing a number, capturing artillery and a large quantity of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores. The enemy are flying to Portsmouth, burning bridges and leaving every thing behind. We pursued them beyond Barnard's Mills.

M. W. RANSOM, Brig. Gen.  
G. E. PICKETT, Maj. Gen.

## THE NEW ORDER OF EXCHANGE.—Arrival and Departure of Prisoners.

The fact that a regular, and to all appearance a fair exchange of prisoners, is now in operation seems to excite the curiosity of the inquiring, who want to know how the thing can be while Butler is still in the authority of the matter. The fact is so far as this particular system of exchange is concerned, that Butler is out of the question altogether. The arrangement is the affair especially of Commissioner Ould on the Confederate side, and Maj. Mulford, Commander of the truce steamer, "New York," on the other. By virtue of the agreement between these two gentlemen, we send them in return for Confederate prisoners, delivered at City Point, a number of Federal prisoners from the Libby and Belle Isle, equivalent to seven tenths of the number so delivered. By this means, the unjust claims of the Federal Government, which have been the subject of such long and apparently ineffective correspondence, are quietly laid on the shelf, and if the exchange continues, the last batch of Yankee prisoners delivered to the Federal authorities will herald the close and completion of the exchange. Lincoln will have back the whole of his "captive army," and we will have back ours. Belle Isle and Johnson's Island, the Libby and Fort McHenry, will be cleared out and made ready for the reception of new visitors.—Richmond Examiner.

## REGULAR EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS TO BE MADE HEREABOUTS.

The friends of the Union prisoners in the South will be gratified to learn that arrangements are effected by which regular exchanges of prisoners will be made hereafter. The Government has gracefully receded from its determination to force Gen. Butler upon the Confederates as the only agent of exchange, and have delegated that authority to Major Mulford, whose associations with Mr. Ould, the rebel commissioner, have heretofore been pleasant as well as dignified. The first exchange under the new regulation has already taken place.

## A BAD JOB AT CHARLESTON.

We see it announced that Gen. Gilmore has given Charleston a respite. "The secret is let out by the falling New York papers," says the Philadelphia Bulletin, "that the siege of Charleston is virtually abandoned; Gen. Gilmore is coming North; most of his troops have been sent, or are going elsewhere, and the iron-clads with the exception of the New Ironsides, are to be sent to the Gulf. Thus ingloriously terminates the tedious and costly enterprise of the war." Charleston cannot be taken with the forces we brought against it. The monitors cannot cope with the forts and the obstructions, and the New Ironsides, which is really the only vessel fit to engage the forts, draws too much water for the harbor. The capture of the city by our land forces is totally impracticable. After the expenditure of many millions, and after a bombardment and a waste of powder scarcely ever exceeded in warfare, we are compelled to confess our inability to accomplish what we undertook.

## Further from the Georgia Legislature.

MILLENCEVILLE, March 19.

Both Houses to-night adopted Stephens' resolutions on the terms by which peace should be sought and those on the suspension of the Habeas corpus.

They also adopted a resolution turning over to the Confederate Government all persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50.

They unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of confidence in the President, and returning thanks to the Georgia troops who have re-enlisted.

Both Houses then regularly adjourned sine die.

## GEN. HOOD IN THE SADDLE.—The editor of the Charleston Mercury has seen a private letter from Gen. Hood, from which he was permitted to make the following extract:

"I am told some of the old women in trousers in our country, fear that I am not in good health and that I have to be tied or fastened on my horse, etc. Since I have been here I have been riding all over the country with (Gen Johnston, and have been in the saddle every day to have fought 2 or 3 battles, without feeling any inconvenience from it whatever. I ride with perfect comfort to my self, and expect to walk with a cane before long. I tell you that I am in good health and as young as ever; and as ready and in as good condition to fight a battle as I ever was; do not trouble yourself about me."

## Arrival of a Flag of Truce Boat.

RICHMOND, March 19.

The steamer New York arrived at City Point, with 1,100 men, 60 officers and 4 ladies.

The next President of the United States.—The New York Herald has an article in which is given a "bird's eye view" of the battle of the next Presidency. The Herald says, that it promises to be "one of the prettiest political quarrels ever known in history." The Republican party are to have 4 factions in the field—the Red Republicans, who go for Fremont; second, the Deep Black Republicans, who go for Chase; third, the White Republicans, who go for Wendell Phillips; fourth, the Smutty Republicans, who go for Lincoln. The Herald says that McClellan will also be a candidate for the nomination.

The New York Legislature has passed resolutions recommending the re-nomination of Lincoln.

## Latest from Florida.

News has reached Savannah, Ga., of the landing of the three Yankee Regiments at Platts, East Florida Gen. Finnegan, dispatched a force of infantry, cavalry and artillery to gobble them up.

The larger portion of the Yankee soldiers have disappeared from Jacksonville, to which place they were driven after the disastrous battle at Ocean Pond.

Some deserters recently came into our camp who report that the enemy were expecting an attack from our forces and as they were disgusted with the war, they deserted to escape a participation in the fight. They report very little re-enlistment in the Yankee armies.

## The Confederate Tax Law.

Conflicting views have been suggested as to the title tax of the farmers. We learn on good authority, says the Progress, that the following is the proper construction:

The tax of five per cent. is due in June or as soon thereafter as practicable. The farmers have the right to deduct the tenth of their products for 1864 out of this five per cent. Their wheat and oats will come in first, then potatoes, then corn, fodder, pork, etc. When the whole is in then a final settlement will be had, and if the full amount of the five per cent. the balance is paid in cash.

Thus every man is stimulated to produce all he can.

## Foreign.

By the arrival of a steamer "in a Confederate port," we learn that the steamer Austin, or Doegal, from this port with one thousand bales of Government cotton, has arrived safely at Havana; also, the schooners Bell and Wild Pigeon, from Mobile.

From a private letter from Havana we are permitted to make the following extract. It is dated the 4th inst.

The European news by the steamer just in from Cadix is significant. Austria and Persia, flushed with victory over the Danes seemed determined to ignore the Treaty of 1852, which excites great indignation in Paris and London.

Lord Cowley has been in constant conference with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and accord seems perfect. Maximilian's rights as heir presumptive to the throne have been confirmed by Vienna, and it is announced that in case Francis Joseph dies without issue, he is to resign the Imperial sceptre of Mexico and assume that of Austria. I should not now be surprised if he never crossed the Atlantic.

Gen. Preston, of Kentucky, and Mr. Walker, of Mobile understood to be en route to Mexico on a Confederate mission, were at Havana when

last occasion. It was observed on the way down that he was quite intimate with the Yankee prisoners, and on several occasions seen in close conversation with one or more of the officers. While the prisoners were being transferred to the Federal steamer New York, Cashmeyer was observed to pass a package from himself to a prisoner, who put it in his bosom. The prisoner was immediately "spotted," and being accosted by Captain Hatch, who informed him that he would have to be detained "this trip, unless he give up the package just given him by Cashmeyer. This the prisoner did at once and was detained upon examination of the package it was found to contain two enveloped documents, one in English, and the other in German. The former embraced all the orders, etc. issued from the Department of General Winder recently, and calculated to avoid the enemy a full insight into the military organization of Richmond. With this evidence of Cashmeyer's crime before him, Captain Hatch at once put him under strict arrest on board the Schultz. Upon the return of the steamer to the city, yesterday afternoon, Cashmeyer was taken before General Winder, who ordered his commitment to Castle Thunder to await the developments expected to be delivered from the document seized, and from other sources. The writings in German—Cashmeyer's native tongue—had only been partly translated is said to be reasonable in the highest degree. We have not learned to whom these alleged treasonable documents were addressed. They are in the possession of General Winder.

Cashmeyer, who is about thirty-five years of age, came from Baltimore to Richmond at the first of the war, and was one of the first Government detectives appointed, in that capacity, and having extensive acquaintance in Maryland and the District of Columbia, he was often called upon to touch for the loyalty of parties coming into the Confederacy. As his investigation, suspected persons have been arrested, and upon his intercession several have been released. He has travelled without check or restraint, from one extreme of the Confederacy to the other, as the custodian of dispatches of the utmost importance in short, and the private and confidential ear of the commandant of the Department, such was the unlimited faith universally reposed in his integrity to the Southern cause. If the charge so unexpectedly alleged against him be true, then his opportunities for inflicting vital mischief upon the Confederate cause have been numerous, and their importance incalculable. While a doubt of this exists we are willing to yield the accused the benefit of it. For that reason we stay further comment at this stage of this most extraordinary case, but will resume it again as all the facts and circumstances develop themselves.

Richmond Examiner.

## Items of Northern News.

Washington dispatches state positively that Meade has been superseded. His successor is not named.

Lincoln has ordered another draft of two hundred thousand men on the 15th of April, to provide an adequate reserve force for all contingencies.

It is believed in New York that the Italian ship Regulatum was foundered at sea on the 7th, with four hundred men on board.

European advices of the 6th inst. contain nothing confirmatory of the recognition rumors, except a statement that Mason has returned to London. It is supposed in connection with alleged recognition negotiations.

It is reported that Gen. W. F. Smith will be assigned to the command of the army of the Potomac at the particular request of Grant.

The New York World denounces Butler as a malicious, inhuman and dangerous brute.

The small pox is spreading in the West. At Cincinnati it is worse than ever known before. At Cleveland 1,260 cases were reported.

Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th, and it is reported will embark for Mexico on the 15th.

New York, 19—P. M.—Gold has advanced, closing at 163.

Grant has formally taken command of the Federal armies, with his headquarters for the present with the army of the Potomac.

A body of Rebels, fifteen hundred strong, were reported in fifteen miles of Guyandotte, Western Virginia.

Government securities have declined three per cent.

A New York freight train was captured by guerillas near Nashville on the 22th.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says the French Government has been officially notified that it will be held responsible for the damage the Rappahannock does to American commerce.

SALINE EPIGRAM.—A member of the Virginia House of Delegates, opposed to the salt monopoly enjoyed by Messrs. Stewart, Buchanan and others, was guilty of the following salt-water epigram the other day:

We fear that if Sigwart Buchanan and Scott had witnessed the change in old Mrs. Lot in the midst of the desert they'd have ordered a halt.

Boiled up the old lady, and sold her for salt.

DIXIE GUY.—We have been shown this newly invented and truly destructive weapon gotten up by Messrs. Kirby, Bethel & N. of Kentucky.

As the energetic inventors have not yet secured a patent for this, one of the

greatest inventions of the age, we refrain from giving a minute description of it, believing as we do that our Government at Richmond, will take (as they should) advantage of this war invention of our enterprising friend from Kentucky, are long have a number of them in the field. One of these guns can be made to send two thousand missiles of death into the enemy's lines per hour.

We are informed that a certain well known Colonel of Gen. Morgan's command has already ordered three of these extraordinary guns for his regiment.

Atlanta Register.

## ARTHEMUS WARD ON REORGANIZATION.

Arthemus Ward, in a recent letter, thus gives his ideas of reorganization: "I never attempted to reorganize my wife but once. I'd been to a public dinner, and had allowed myself to be betrayed into drinking several people's healths; and wishing to make them as robust as possible, I continued drinking their healths until my own became effected. Consequently, I presented myself at Betsy's bedside late at night with considerable licker concealed about my person. I had some how got possession of a horse-whip on my way home, and remembering some crazy overhush of Mrs. Ward's in the morning, I snapp the whip purty lively, and in a very loud voice I said, 'Betsy, you need reorganizin!' I have come, Betsy, I continued, crackin the whip over the bed. 'I have come to reorganize you!' I dreamed that ite that some body had laid, a horse-whip over me several consecutive times, and when I woke up I found she had, I haint drunk any thing since, and if I ever have an other reorganizin' job on hand, I shall let it out."

A letter from John W. Hughes, now a prisoner at Fort Delaware, dated 28th ult. contains the following information from himself and other prisoners, which will be interesting to their friends. By late arrangements they may confidently hope they will all soon be exchanged.

"I am in good health, as heavy as I ever was. I have managed to keep a little U. S. money on hand for the last four months, which is a very essential article to have in these parts. Bush, Hanes, Lindsay, Bonds, Thomason, Roberts, Koden, Henry Baird and Kid Wilson are all well. I have not heard of Lon Ferguson since he went to Point Lookout. Mr. Neely's son died of small pox last fall."

WE are authorized to announce J. V. BRIDGES as a candidate for County Superintendent of Public Schools—Election first Monday in May next.

MARRIED.—In Cherokee county, on the evening of the 17th inst. at the bride's residence, by Edwin V. Read, Maj. Thomas V. Wakely, of Calhoun county, to Mrs. Harriet V. Gordon, all of Ala.

## Stolen.

FROM the undersigned, living four miles south of Jacksonville, on Sunday night 20th inst. a small dark bay mare, one or two white feet, time in her right hip, and has work off the front of her right foot in walking. A reasonable reward paid for her return, and any information thankfully received. Mar. 26.

J. Z. BRADY.

## J. B. WADEEN, Attorney at Law.

OCATED at Centre, Cherokee co. Ala., will attend to business in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Cherokee and adjoining counties, and also to cases for Executors, Administrators and Guardians in the Probate Court. March 26, 1864.

## Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of W. E. Camp, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Randolph county, Alabama, on the 7th day of March, 1864. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

March 26. Wm. CAMP, Adm.

## THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

De Kalb county.

Court of Probate for De Kalb county, Ala. Special Term, March 12th, 1864.

THIS day came into open court, Elizabeth Tate Adm'r, and Elias Killian, Administrator of the Estate of Aaron Tate, late of said county, deceased, and filed their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of their administration of said estate. Ordered, that the second Monday in April, 1864, be, and it is set for stating, auditing and allowing said account; and that notice hereof be given for three consecutive weeks, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in Jacksonville, in said State, to all persons interested in said estate to appear before said court, on said second Monday in April, 1864, and object to the allowance of said account and vouchers on said settlement, if they choose to do so.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

## NOTICE.

Ala. and Ten. River Railroad

## WARE HOUSE,

By L. W. PETTIBONE, successor to W. Y. LUNDIE & CO.

Charge for receiving, weighing and shipping Cotton, twenty five cents per bale. When re-weighed, twenty five cents per bale will be charged to be paid by the purchaser. Cotton remaining over one month will be charged ten cents a bale per month extra. Oct. 18, 1860—6m